

# NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

## CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

### WASTE UTILIZATION

(Ac.)

#### CODE 633

#### DEFINITION

Using agricultural wastes such as manure and waste water or other organic residues.

#### PURPOSE

- Protect water quality.
- Protect air quality.
- Provide fertility for crop, forage, fiber production, and forest products.
- Improve or maintain soil structure.
- Provide feed stock for livestock.
- Provide a source of energy.

#### CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where agricultural wastes including animal manure and contaminated water from livestock and poultry operations, solids and wastewater from municipal treatment plants, and agricultural processing residues are generated and/or utilized.

#### CRITERIA

##### General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

All Federal, State, and local laws, rules, and regulations governing waste management, pollution abatement, and health and safety shall be strictly adhered to. The owner or operator shall be responsible for securing all required permits or approvals related to waste utilization and for operating and maintaining any components in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Use of agricultural wastes shall be based on at least one analysis of the material during the time it is to be used. In the case of daily spreading, the waste shall be sampled and analyzed at least once each year. As a minimum, the waste analysis should identify nutrient and specific ion concentrations. Where the metal content of municipal waste water, sludge, septage, and other agricultural waste is of a concern, the analysis shall also include determining the concentration of metals in the material.

When agricultural wastes are land applied, application rates shall be consistent with the requirements of the NRCS conservation practice standard for Nutrient Management (590).

Where agricultural wastes are to be spread on land not owned or controlled by the

producer, the waste management plan, as a minimum, shall document the amount of waste to be transferred and who will be responsible for the environmentally acceptable use of the waste.

Records of the use of wastes shall be kept a minimum of five years, as discussed in OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE below.

#### **Additional Criteria to Protect Water Quality**

All agricultural waste shall be utilized in a manner that minimizes the opportunity for contamination of surface and ground water supplies.

Agricultural waste shall not be land-applied on soils that are frequently flooded, as defined by the National Cooperative Soil Survey, during the period when flooding is expected.

When liquid wastes are applied, the application rate shall not exceed the infiltration rate of the soil, and the amount of waste applied shall not exceed the moisture-holding capacity of the soil profile at the time of application. Wastes shall not be applied to frozen, snow-covered, or saturated soil if the potential risk for runoff exists. The basis for the decision to apply waste under these conditions shall be documented in the waste management plan.

#### **Additional Criteria to Protect Air Quality**

Incorporate surface applications of solid forms of manure or other organic by-products into the soil within 24 hours of application to minimize emissions and to reduce odors.

When applying liquid forms of manure with irrigation equipment, select application conditions where there is high humidity, little/no wind blowing, a forthcoming rainfall event, and/or other conditions that will minimize volatilization losses into the atmosphere. The basis for applying manure under these conditions shall be documented in the nutrient management plan.

Handle and apply poultry litter or other dry types of animal manure or other organic by-products when weather conditions are calm and there is less potential for blowing and emission of particulates in the atmosphere. The basis for applying manure under these conditions shall be documented in the nutrient management plan.

When sub-surface is applied using an injection system, waste shall be placed at a depth and applied at a rate that minimizes leaks onto the soil surface, while minimizing disturbance to the soil surface and plant community.

All materials shall be handled in a manner to minimize the generation of particulate matter, odors, and greenhouse gases.

#### **Additional Criteria for Providing Fertility for Crop, Forage, and Fiber Production and Forest Products**

Where agricultural wastes are utilized to provide fertility for crop, forage, fiber production, and forest products, the practice standard Nutrient Management (590) shall be followed.

Where municipal waste water and solids are applied to agricultural lands as a nutrient source, the single application or lifetime limits of heavy metals shall not be exceeded. The concentration of salts shall not exceed

the level that will impair seed germination or plant growth.

#### **Additional Criteria for Improving or Maintaining Soil Structure**

Wastes shall be applied at rates not to exceed the crop nutrient requirements or salt concentrations as stated above.

Residue management practices shall be used for maintenance of soil structure.

#### **Additional Criteria for Providing Feedstock for Livestock**

Agricultural wastes to be used for feedstock shall be handled in a manner to minimize contamination and preserve its feed value. Chicken litter stored for this purpose shall be covered. A qualified animal nutritionist shall develop rations that utilize wastes.

#### **Additional Criteria for Providing a Source of Energy**

Use of agricultural waste for energy production shall be an integral part of the overall waste management system.

All energy-producing components of the system shall be included in the waste management plan and provisions for utilization of residues of energy production identified.

Where the residues of energy production are to be land applied for crop nutrient use or soil conditioning, the criteria listed above shall apply.

### **CONSIDERATIONS**

The effect of Waste Utilization on the water budget should be considered, particularly where a shallow ground water table is present or in areas prone to runoff. Limit waste application to the volume of liquid that can be stored in the root zone.

Agricultural wastes contain pathogens and other disease-causing organisms. Wastes should be utilized in a manner that minimizes their disease potential.

Priority areas for land application of wastes should be on gentle slopes located as far as possible from waterways. When wastes are applied on more sloping land or land adjacent to waterways, other conservation practices should be installed to reduce the potential for off-site transport of waste.

It is preferable to apply wastes on pastures and hay land soon after cutting or grazing before re-growth has occurred.

Minimize environmental impact of land-applied waste by limiting the quantity of waste applied to the rates determined using the practice standard Nutrient Management (590) for all waste utilization.

Consider the net effect of waste utilization on greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration.

### **PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

Plans and specifications for Waste Utilization shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose. The waste management plan is to account for the utilization or other disposal of all animal wastes produced, and

all waste application areas shall be clearly indicated on a plan map.

## **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

Records shall be kept for a period of five years or longer, and include when appropriate:

- Quantity of manure and other agricultural waste produced and their nutrient content.
- Soil test results.
- Dates and amounts of waste application where land applied, and the dates and amounts of waste removed from the system due to feeding, energy production, or export from the operation.
- Describe climatic conditions during waste application such as time of day,

temperature, humidity, wind speed, wind direction, and other factors, as necessary.

- Waste application methods.
- Crops grown and yields (both yield goals and measured yield).
- Other tests, such as determining the nutrient content of the harvested product.
- Calibration of application equipment.

The operation and maintenance plan shall include the dates of periodic inspections and maintenance of equipment and facilities used in waste utilization. The plan should include what is to be inspected or maintained and a general time frame for making necessary repairs.